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ABSTRACT

This is the sixth in a series of follow-up studies of the baccalaureate graduates of the University of Virginia. Data were obtained from 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 graduate's responses to a questionnaire seeking information from them about 6 months after graduation. The responses from baccalaureate graduates in all undergraduate schools are summarized in the first tables of this report. Separate analyses of the responses have also been made for the college of arts and sciences, and the schools of architecture, commerce, education, engineering, and applied science, and nursing. (MJM)

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STATUS OF BACCALAUREATE DEGREE RECIPIENTS OF 1964-1966, 1968, and 1972
SIX MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

JUNE 1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

This is the sixth in a series of follow-up studies of the baccalaureate graduates of the University of Virginia. The five previous studies followed the June and August graduates of 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1968 with a questionnaire seeking information about them about six months after their graduation. A similar questionnaire has now been distributed to the baccalaureate graduates of June and August of 1972. This current report adds tabulations of the responses of the 1972 graduates to those supplied by the graduates of the four earlier years. It was originally planned, after the first four annual surveys, to make this type of study each two years. This accounts for the fact that the tabulations presented here do not include any data for the graduates of June and August, 1967, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

There was a good response by the 1972 graduates to the questionnaire. Among the 1964 graduates, 94% responded, 96% in 1965, 95% in 1966, 86% in 1968 and 66% in 1972. The lower per cent in 1968 and 1972 is probably accounted for by the fact that these years after responses were received to the original request, only one additional request was made to non-respondents. In the earlier years, two additional requests were made. It was decided in 1968 that the additional time and expense of a third request were not justified.

Some information (age, degree, home state, sex) for the non-respondents was obtained from University records. For such information, therefore, the data reported here are complete for all graduates. This explains why data in all the tables for any one year do not produce the same totals.

The responses from baccalaureate graduates in all undergraduate schools are summarized in the first tables of this report. Separate analyses of the responses have also been made for the College of Arts and Sciences; and the

Schools of Architecture, Commerce, Education, Engineering and Applied Science,
and Nursing. Findings are presented in the pages that follow.

PART 1: ALL GRADUATES

Age. The modal age of all graduates at the time of response (approximately six months after graduation) was 22 years for each of the five years. The next most frequent age was 23 years. Ages ranged from 19 to 57 in 1964, from 20 to 50 in 1965, from 20 to 46 in 1966, from 19 to 47 in 1968, and from 21 to 46 in 1972.

TABLE 1: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

AGE IN YEARS	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
19	1	0	0	1	0
20	0	2	4	1	0
21	74	50	60	97	42
22	337	386	364	584	585
23	138	183	212	217	177
24	47	45	57	63	36
25	30	21	20	20	24
26	15	7	10	14	21
27	11	4	4	11	16
28	4	6	7	5	11
29	7	3	4	2	7
30	7	1	4	1	2
31	2	2	2	1	1
32	0	3	0	1	5
33	1	1	0	1	2
34	1	0	2	1	0
35	0	0	1	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	1
37	0	2	1	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	1
39	0	1	0	2	1
40	1	0	0	2	1
42	1	1	0	1	0
43	0	0	1	0	0
45	0	0	0	1	1
46	0	1	1	0	1
47	0	0	0	1	0
50	0	2	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0
57	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	678	721	754	1027	935

Marital Status. Over the first three years the per cent of unmarried graduates increased from 64% to 69% and the per cent of married graduates correspondingly decreased from 35% to 30%. In 1968 and 1972 the per cent of single graduates remained relatively constant at 67% and 68% respectively.

TABLE 2: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

MARITAL STATUS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SINGLE	411	64	472	68	493	69	590	67	653	68
MARRIED	225	35	216	31	215	30	281	32	291	30
DIVORCED/ WIDOWED	4	1	3	1	6	0.8	6	1	2	1
SEPARATED	0	--	0	--	2	0.2	0	--	2	1
TOTALS	640	100	691	100	716	100	877	100	948	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 229 married, divorced, widowed, or separated graduates had 108 children. Correspondingly, in 1965 there were 219 graduates with 87 children; in 1966 there were 223 graduates with 92 children; in 1968 there were 287 graduates with 89 children, and in 1972 there were 295 graduates with 58 children.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
0	152	152	157	218	255
1	53	53	47	56	30
2	19	8	14	8	7
3	4	6	3	3	1
4	0	0	2	2	1
5	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	229	219	223	287	295

Schools Awarding Degrees. The largest number of degrees and the highest per cent of the total degrees were awarded by the College of Arts and Sciences. Next in frequency and per cent of total were Engineering in 1964, 1966, 1968 and 1972; and Commerce in 1965.

TABLE 4: SCHOOLS AWARDING DEGREES

SCHOOLS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO	%	NO	%
Arts & Sciences	377	55	437	61	446	59	623	61	882	61
Architecture	20	3	15	2	22	3	35	3	51	4
Commerce	67	10	84	12	75	10	74	7	105	7
Education	49	7	55	8	46	6	37	4	83	6
Engineering	93	14	76	10	95	13	152	15	186	13
Nursing	72	11	54	7	70	9	106	10	132	9
TOTALS	678	100	721	100	754	100	1027	100	1439	100

Home State at Admission to the University. All baccalaureate graduates are included in the distribution of Table 5 showing home state at time of admission to the University. Each year the largest number of graduates lived in Virginia at time of admission. For each of the five years the four home states with the next highest frequencies of graduates below Virginia were New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. When home states of graduates are grouped by region we see that outside of Virginia more graduates came from the Middle states than from any other region. The next largest number came from the Southern states with few from the rest of the country or from foreign countries.

TABLE 5: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	413	417	442	629	888
Other Southern States					
Alabama	9	11	10	11	18
Arkansas	1	0	1	2	2
Florida	7	8	10	13	16
Georgia	4	9	7	22	21
Kentucky	8	4	10	4	5
Louisiana	2	4	4	9	5
Mississippi	3	3	2	0	2
North Carolina	6	4	6	4	8
South Carolina	4	3	5	3	10
Tennessee	11	18	7	22	25
Texas	2	1	7	4	15
TOTALS	57	65	69	94	127

TABLE 5: (continued)

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Middle States					
Delaware	2	5	5	8	12
District of Columbia	13	7	4	9	7
Maryland	28	44	37	37	62
New Jersey	40	41	39	59	80
New York	48	46	45	49	54
Pennsylvania	21	36	46	50	85
West Virginia	6	12	10	11	9
TOTALS	158	191	186	223	309
Northeastern States					
Connecticut	9	11	12	11	22
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	6	5	9	10	9
New Hampshire	0	2	2	1	1
Rhode Island	0	1	1	3	5
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	15	19	24	25	38
Central States					
Illinois	7	5	5	8	12
Indiana	0	1	0	0	1
Iowa	0	0	2	3	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan	3	1	2	0	2
Missouri	4	2	2	4	5
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	1
Ohio	6	8	5	22	24
Oklahoma	0	0	1	4	1
Wisconsin	0	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	21	18	19	42	50
Western States					
Alaska	0	0	0	1	1
Arizona	1	0	1	0	1
California	1	4	8	2	11
Colorado	2	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	1
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	0	0	0	1	1
New Mexico	0	1	0	0	1
Oregon	0	0	0	1	0
Utah	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	7	10	9	17
Canal Zone	0	0	1	0	0
Puerto Rico	2	1	0	1	0
Foreign Countries	8	3	3	4	10
GRAND TOTALS	678	721	754	1027	1439

State of Residence at Time of Response. At the time of responding to the questionnaire (approximately six months after graduation), the 495 non-military graduates of 1964 were living in 29 states and 7 foreign countries. The 557 non-military graduates of 1965 were living in 32 states, Puerto Rico, and 9 foreign countries. One was traveling at the time of response. The 548 non-military graduates of 1966 were living in 34 states and 6 foreign countries. The 591 non-military graduates of 1968 were living in 30 states and the 7 foreign countries. The 807 non-military graduates of 1972 were living in 38 states and 8 foreign countries.

When the states of residence after graduation are grouped in regions the following observations may be made. More students resided after graduation in the Middle states than in any other region for each of the five years. The Southern states (excluding Virginia) claimed the next largest number each of the five years. It is worthy of note that in 1966, 1968, and 1972 the number of graduates residing in Southern states, other than Virginia, was much greater than for any of the two previous years. In fact the increase for this region is much larger than for any of the other regions.

Among individual states more graduates lived in Virginia after graduation than in any other state. The next four states in which the largest number were living after graduation in 1964 and 1965 were New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In 1966, the largest number of graduates were living (after Virginia) in New York, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. In 1968 the four states with the highest frequency of graduate residents (after Virginia) were New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Georgia, and in 1972 the four most popular states were Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New York.

TABLE 6: STATE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF RESPONSE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Virginia	283	308	266	303	413
Other Southern States					
Alabama	5	3	6	5	8
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0
Florida	9	5	8	15	14
Georgia	8	12	20	23	18
Kentucky	5	3	7	2	0
Louisiana	2	8	5	10	6
Mississippi	1	1	2	0	4
North Carolina	11	16	17	14	20
South Carolina	2	4	6	4	12
Tennessee	8	11	10	10	7
Texas	5	3	9	3	10
TOTALS	57	66	90	87	99
Middle States					
Delaware	3	2	4	3	4
District of Columbia	11	8	23	17	42
Maryland	22	31	19	24	32
New Jersey	18	15	15	25	13
New York	34	22	28	38	28
Pennsylvania	12	20	22	20	42
West Virginia	6	7	6	6	3
TOTALS	106	105	117	133	164
Northeastern States					
Connecticut	7	6	10	7	8
Maine	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	7	15	14	12	26
New Hampshire	0	2	1	0	3
Rhode Island	0	0	2	0	2
TOTALS	14	23	27	19	40
Central States					
Illinois	5	12	8	8	7
Indiana	1	1	2	4	6
Iowa	0	3	2	2	1
Kansas	2	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1	4	4	5	2
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	2	2	1	2	7
Ohio	6	6	6	7	14
Oklahoma	0	0	1	2	0
Wisconsin	0	1	0	1	1
TOTALS	17	29	24	31	39
Western States					
Arizona	1	1	3	1	3
California	3	8	7	6	12

TABLE 6: (continued)

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Western States (con't)					
Colorado	0	1	0	3	8
Hawaii	0	0	1	0	1
New Mexico	0	1	1	0	3
Oregon	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	2
Washington	2	0	1	1	1
TOTALS	6	11	12	11	31
Puerto Rico	0	1	0	0	0
Traveling	0	1	0	0	0
Foreign Countries	12	13	11	7	21
GRAND TOTALS	495	557	548	591	807

Fields of Full-Time Advanced Study Entered by Graduates. A sharply increased number of responding graduates between 1968 and 1972 continued their studies beyond the baccalaureate degree in graduate, professional, and technical fields. Among the 640 responding graduates of 1964 there were 203 (32%) enrolled in advanced study at the time of responding. The corresponding figures for 1964 and 1965 were 288 (42%) and 282 (39%), respectively. A decrease occurred in 1968 (228 graduates representing 26% of the respondents). This development was a result in large part from the larger number of graduates entering military service. In 1972 however the number of graduates entering graduate school increased to 349 (37%).

TABLE 7: FIELDS OF FULL-TIME ADVANCED STUDY ENTERED BY GRADUATES

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Architecture/Planning	3	5	4	4	8
Arts and Sciences	63	94	72	50	93
Dentistry	4	6	10	3	9
Education	4	20	15	10	35
Engineering	14	16	18	19	31
Graduate Business	19	21	35	11	34
Hospital Administration	0	1	0	0	1
Law	69	80	81	74	82
Medicine	24	35	40	46	42
Nursing	1	3	4	4	3
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	2
Physical Therapy	0	0	0	0	1
Technical School	0	0	2	2	1
Theology	1	7	1	5	7
Veterinary Medicine	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	203	288	282	228	349

Schools Attended for Advanced Study. In Table 8 the baccalaureate graduates of 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 are distributed by the schools they were attending for advanced study at the time they responded to the questionnaire. There seems to be little pattern in this distribution except that more respondents were doing advanced study at the University of Virginia than at any other university. About the only other point worth observing is the great spread of institutions attended for advanced study.

TABLE 8: SCHOOLS ATTENDED FOR ADVANCED STUDY BY FIELD

<u>Architecture/Planning</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
University of Virginia	1	2	0	0	4
Harvard University	0	0	1	0	1
Massachusetts					
Institute of Technology	0	0	1	0	0
Architects Association					
School (England)	0	0	1	0	0
Birmingham (England)	1	0	0	0	0
Carnegie Institute of					
Technology	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE 8: (continued)

	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
<u>Architecture (continued)</u>					
University of Michigan	0	1	0	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	1	0	1
University of Washington	0	1	0	0	0
Washington University	1	0	0	0	0
University of California	0	0	0	1	1
Yale University	0	0	0	1	0
Cambridge University (England)	0	0	0	1	0
Cornell University	0	0	0	1	0
University of Edinburg	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Arts and Sciences</u>					
University of Virginia	23	33	29	14	29
University of Maryland	2	5	0	0	1
University of Chicago	1	4	1	1	0
Johns Hopkins University	2	2	2	0	2
University of Richmond	1	3	1	0	0
American Institute of Foreign Trade	1	1	2	0	0
University of California	3	2	0	1	1
Harvard University	2	2	0	2	1
West Virginia University	1	1	2	1	1
Columbia University	2	1	0	1	0
Oxford University	1	2	1	0	0
Wake Forest College	0	1	3	0	1
College of William and Mary	3	1	0	1	2
University of Florida	0	1	1	1	1
University of Georgia	1	2	0	0	1
University of Illinois	0	2	0	0	1
Louisiana State University	2	1	0	0	0
Princeton University	1	2	0	0	0
Rutgers University	0	2	1	0	1
Vanderbilt University	1	2	0	0	0
Duke University	1	1	0	1	0
George Washington University	1	0	0	2	4
Hollins College	0	2	0	2	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	1	1	1
Tufts University	0	1	1	1	0
Western Reserve University	1	1	0	1	0
Yale University	0	1	1	1	1

This table includes all institutions each attended for advanced study by three or more graduates from the five graduating classes. There were 106 other institutions each attended by fewer than three graduates from these five classes.

TABLE 8: (continued)

	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
<u>Dentistry</u>					
Medical College of Virginia	4	5	8	2	6
Illinois Dental School	0	1	0	0	0
Tufts University	0	0	1	0	0
University of Maryland	0	0	1	0	0
Temple University	0	0	0	1	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	2
Case Western Reserve	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Education</u>					
University of Virginia	4	15	13	7	31
Northwestern University	0	2	0	0	0
Duke University	0	1	0	0	0
Gannon College	0	1	0	0	0
University of Arizona	0	1	0	0	0
University of Florida	0	1	0	0	0
University of Illinois	0	0	1	0	0
Tulane University	0	0	0	1	0
University of Delaware	0	0	0	1	0
Emory University	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia Commonwealth University	0	0	0	0	1
University of Miami	0	0	0	0	1
University of New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	1
Radford College	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Engineering</u>					
University of Virginia	8	8	11	7	9
Princeton University	1	0	2	1	1
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	1	1	1	1
Johns Hopkins University	1	0	0	0	1
West Virginia University	0	2	0	0	0
California Institute of Technology	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	1	1	2
University of Rochester	0	0	1	0	0
Stanford University	1	0	0	1	0
Purdue University	0	0	0	2	1
University of Western Florida	0	0	0	0	2
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	2
George Washington University	0	0	0	0	2

This table includes all institutions each attended for advanced study by two or more graduates from the five graduating classes. There were 27 other institutions each attended by one graduate only from these five classes.

Hospital Administration

Duke University	0	1	0	0	0
Medical College of Virginia	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 8: (continued)

	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
<u>Graduate Business</u>					
University of Virginia	8	9	8	4	5
American University	0	3	3	0	0
Harvard University	1	3	1	0	2
Wharton School of Business (University of Pennsylvania)	1	0	4	2	0
Columbia University	1	1	1	0	0
Emory University	1	1	1	1	0
George Washington University	1	1	1	1	1
University of Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	1
College of William and Mary	0	0	2	0	2
University of Chicago	0	0	2	0	0
Georgia State College	0	0	2	0	0
University of North Carolina	2	0	0	0	1
University of Richmond	0	0	1	0	1
University of Georgia	0	0	0	2	0
Dartmouth College	0	0	0	0	2
Virginia Commonwealth University	0	0	0	0	2
Kent State University	0	0	0	0	2

This table includes all institutions each of which was attended for advanced study by two or more graduates from the five graduating classes. There were 31 other institutions each attended by one graduate only from these five classes.

Law

University of Virginia	29	27	17	17	23
University of Richmond	8	3	6	4	4
Georgetown University	3	5	5	3	3
George Washington University	3	5	3	4	2
Washington and Lee University	1	3	1	3	3
University of North Carolina	2	1	3	0	0
Tulane University	0	3	2	3	0
Harvard University	1	2	2	0	0
University of Maryland	1	2	2	2	2
American University	3	1	0	2	0
Columbia University	0	2	1	2	0
University of Georgia	0	2	2	8	2
University of Louisville	2	0	1	0	0
Rutgers University	1	1	1	1	0
University of Tennessee	0	1	3	0	1
University of Texas	0	2	1	0	2
Yale University	0	1	3	2	0
Seton Hall University	0	0	3	1	1
University of Alabama	1	0	2	0	0
Boston College	1	0	2	0	0
Duquesne University	0	2	1	0	0
University of Michigan	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE 8: (continued)

	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
<u>Law</u> (continued)					
University of South Carolina	0	0	2	0	6
St. John's University	2	1	0	1	0
Vanderbilt University	0	0	2	1	2
Villanova University	0	1	2	1	0
College of William and Mary	2	1	0	0	5
Boston University	0	1	0	2	0
Catholic University	0	1	1	1	0
Cornell University	0	1	1	1	0
University of Florida	0	1	2	1	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	0	2	0
Dickinson School of Law	0	0	0	0	4
University of Mississippi	0	0	0	0	3

This table includes all institutions each of which was attended for advanced study by three or more graduates from the five graduating classes. There were 49 other institutions each attended by fewer than three graduates from these five classes.

Medicine*

University of Virginia	8	15	11	18	19
Medical College of Virginia	9	5	11	11	11
University of Maryland	0	3	3	1	0
George Washington University	3	1	0	1	0
Cornell University	0	0	1	0	0
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0
University of North Carolina	1	1	1	0	1
West Virginia University	1	1	1	1	0
Duke University	0	1	1	0	2
Medical College of South Carolina	0	0	1	1	0
New York Medical College	0	1	1	0	0
University of Tennessee	0	1	1	1	1
Vanderbilt University	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia University	0	0	1	2	0
Georgia Medical College	0	1	0	2	0

Nursing

Catholic University	0	1	0	0	0
Emory University	0	0	1	1	0
University of Iowa	0	1	0	0	0
University of Maryland	0	0	1	1	0
University of North Carolina	0	1	0	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	2	0	0
Columbia University	1	0	0	0	0
Johns Hopkins University	0	0	0	1	0
University of Richmond	0	0	0	1	0

*This table includes all institutions each of which was attended for advanced study by two or more graduates from the five graduating classes. There were 24 other institutions each attended by one graduate only from these five classes.

TABLE 8: (continued)

	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
<u>Nursing (continued)</u>					
University of Florida	0	0	0	0	1
University of Colorado	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Pharmacy</u>					
Medical College of Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Physical Therapy</u>					
Duke University	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Technical School</u>					
Institute of Textile Technology	0	0	1	1	0
Embry Riddle Aeronautical Institute	0	0	1	0	0
University of Lausanne (Switz.)	0	0	0	1	0
Computer Learning School	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Theology</u>					
Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary	0	0	0	0	2
Cinnccinnati Bible Seminary	0	1	0	0	0
Duke University	0	1	0	1	0
Episcopal Theological School	0	1	0	0	0
Fuller Theological Seminary	0	1	0	0	0
General Theological Seminary	0	0	1	0	0
Holmes Theological Seminary	1	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia College of Bible	0	1	0	0	0
Union Theological Seminary	0	1	0	0	1
Vanderbilt University	0	1	0	0	0
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	0	0	0	1	0
Andover-Newton Theological Seminary	0	0	0	1	0
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	0	0	0	1	0
Yale Divinity School	0	0	0	1	0
Harvard University	0	0	0	0	1
Princeton University	0	0	0	0	1
American University of Beirut	0	0	0	0	1
University of Dunburg	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Veterinary Medicine</u>					
University of Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	0

Business and Professional Employment. There appear to be few observable trends in the fields in which graduates obtain employment after graduation. The data of Table 9 do show that the largest numbers were employed in Engineering, Nursing, Teaching, and General Business-Sales for each of the five years. The fluctuations from year to year in several fields are probably not too significant and may be expected to occur in the future.

TABLE 9: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Accounting	8	14	7	4	24
Advertising and Marketing	0	3	9	1	5
Architecture/Planner	15	4	12	14	21
Banking and Finance	27	16	9	20	42
Data Processing/Computer Programming	6	7	6	7	9
Construction/Laborer/Craftsman	4	1	0	2	27
Clerical	1	0	1	0	4
Engineering	49	41	48	69	66
Food Service	0	0	0	0	10
Government ^a	10	8	3	9	24
General Business and Sales	31	43	40	33	69
Housewives	4	2	4	6	4
Insurance	12	7	8	2	9
Law Clerk/Legal Technician	0	0	0	0	3
Librarians/Curators	0	2	0	1	3
Manufacturing and Industry	8	11	7	9	17
Mechanical/Technical	0	0	0	0	7
Nursing ^b /Hospital Service	61	43	52	78	92
Peace Corps/Vista	3	5	2	3	4
Publishing and Writing	5	4	3	8	9
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	7
Research ^c	0	3	6	4	5
Social/Community Work	1	0	2	0	8
Teaching/Education	35	53	40	78	53

^aExcludes teachers and engineers

^bExcludes those nurses in military service

^cIncludes chemists and physicists

TABLE 9: (continued)

FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT (con't)	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Miscellaneous:					
Mathematician	0	0	1	0	0
Peace Agitator	0	0	1	0	0
Political Committee	1	0	0	0	0
Professional Athlete	0	0	0	0	3
Stewardess	1	0	0	0	0
Taxi/Truck Driver	0	0	1	0	5
Lumberjack	0	0	0	0	1
Butler	0	0	0	0	1
Newsman	0	0	0	0	1
Sailor	0	0	0	0	1
Theater	0	0	0	0	1
Farmer	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	282	267	262	348	536

Military Service. Among the graduates of 1964 there were 145 (23%) in the various branches of the military service. In 1965, 1966, 1968 and 1972, the corresponding figures were 134 (19%), 168 (24%), 286 (33%), and 96 (10%) respectively.

TABLE 10: MILITARY SERVICE OF GRADUATES

BRANCH	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Air Force	24	20	40	32	18
Air National Guard	0	0	1	0	0
Army	60	47	60	168	31
Coast Guard	1	4	3	4	1
Marines	8	12	9	10	2
Navy	52	51	55	72	44
TOTALS	145	134	168	286	96

Sex. The number of graduates who were females increased each year from 100 in 1964 to 240 in 1972. The per cent of graduates who were females was highest in 1972, reflecting the limited enrollment of females in the college. The lowest was in 1965 when only 11% of the graduates were females.

TABLE 11: SEX OF GRADUATES

SEX	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Male	578	85	642	89	658	87	889	87	1199	83
Female	100	15	79	11	96	13	138	13	240	17
TOTALS	678	100	721	100	754	100	1027	100	1439	100

PART 2: COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

In Part 1 of this report the responses to a questionnaire survey of all University of Virginia baccalaureate graduates for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968 and 1972 were analyzed. In this Part 2 the responses are similarly analyzed for the sub-group of graduates who received their degrees in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1964, 94% of the graduates responded to the questionnaire; 96% in 1965 and 1966; 82% in 1968; and 61% in 1972.

Age. For all four years the modal age of graduates in the College was 22 years with 23 the next most frequent age. The range in age for graduates of 1964 was 21 to 40; for 1965 the range was 20 to 28; for 1966 it was 20 to 37; for 1968 it was 19 to 47; and for 1972 it was 21 to 42.

TABLE 12: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS</u>				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
19	1	0	0	1	0
20	0	1	3	1	0
21	48	38	44	72	35
22	215	270	262	410	397
23	72	93	93	95	75
24	16	18	26	22	10
25	9	8	10	7	8
26	8	6	1	7	3
27	6	1	3	4	3
28	0	2	1	1	2
29	1	0	1	0	0
30	0	0	1	0	2
31	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	1	2
33	0	0	0	0	1
37	0	0	1	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0
40	1	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	1	1
47	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS	377	437	446	623	539

Marital Status. Over the three year period 1964-1966 the per cent of unmarried graduates increased from 71% to 77%, and the per cent of married graduates correspondingly decreased from 28% to 22%. In 1968 the per cent of unmarried graduates decreased to 73 with a corresponding per cent of increase of married graduates to 26. While in 1972, the per cent of single graduates again increased to 77%.

TABLE 13: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

MARITAL STATUS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SINGLE	251	71	321	77	330	77	376	73	416	77
MARRIED	101	28	92	22	95	22	133	26	118	21
DIVORCED/ WIDOWED	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
SEPARATED	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	1
TOTALS	353	100	414	100	426	100	511	100	536	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 103 married, divorced, widowed, or separated graduates had 47 children. Correspondingly, in 1965 there were 93 graduates with 32 children; in 1966 there were 96 graduates with 25 children; in 1968 there were 135 graduates with 33 children; and in 1972 there were 120 graduates with 19 children.

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
0	70	64	75	109	108
1	26	27	18	23	10
2	4	1	2	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	0
5	2	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	103	93	96	135	120

Academic Majors. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the academic majors of all the graduates in the College of Arts and Sciences. Table 15 contains the distribution.

There were 162% more graduates in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1972 than

in 1964. Aside from Astronomy, Classics, and Latin American Studies, each with only zero, one, two, or three majors in any year, there were six majors that increased as rapidly or more rapidly than the increase in all Arts and Sciences graduates. These majors were: economics (149%), government and foreign affairs (123%), psychology (128%), English (136%), biology (192%), and history (131%).

TABLE 15: DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES BY ACADEMIC MAJORS

MAJOR	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Anthropology	--	--	--	--	14
Art	0	1	5	6	4
Asian Studies	0	0	0	3	0
Astronomy	3	0	2	1	0
Biology	26	27	29	42	76
Chemistry	10	15	22	14	10
Classics	1	0	1	1	2
Drama	--	--	--	--	10
Economics	51	53	69	111	127
English Language and Literature	66	90	68	81	156
Environmental Science	--	--	--	--	16
French	--	--	--	--	7
Geography	10	3	4	2	--
Geology	3	3	2	10	--
Germanic Languages	4	3	3	2	1
Government and Foreign Affairs*	53	50	49	92	118
History	48	45	63	94	111
Latin American Studies	0	0	2	3	2
Mathematics	11	15	10	10	24
Music	0	1	0	1	3
Naval Science	1	0	0	0	0
Philosophy	10	11	12	8	11
Physics	6	11	10	13	10
Psychology	40	43	43	64	91
Religious Studies	8	19	15	9	28
Romance Languages	9	17	9	9	--
Russian Language and Literature	0	0	0	2	2
Sociology	--	--	--	--	17
Sociology and Anthropology	15	25	17	28	0
Spanish	--	--	--	--	4
Speech and Drama	2	5	11	17	0
Speech	--	--	--	--	12
University Major	--	--	--	--	28
TOTALS	377	437	446	623	884

*Includes Political Science

Home State at Admission to the University. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the home state at time of admission of all the graduates in the College of Arts and Sciences for all five years. As may be seen in Table 16, Virginia was the home state at time of admission of the greatest number of graduates for each of the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania were the home states for the next largest numbers of graduates during the years 1964-66 and 1972. In 1968, however, more graduates were from Tennessee than from Maryland.

TABLE 16: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	210	219	227	353	525
New York	29	31	32	36	37
New Jersey	23	27	29	42	41
Maryland	17	32	24	19	36
Pennsylvania	10	29	25	29	53
Tennessee	7	16	6	20	22
Alabama	9	10	8	7	12
Connecticut	7	7	8	9	20
Kentucky	7	4	9	2	4
Florida	5	7	6	11	9
Ohio	5	7	3	13	15
Massachusetts	4	5	6	7	8
West Virginia	3	3	8	8	8
District of Columbia	6	5	3	6	4
Georgia	2	6	7	15	15
Illinois	4	4	3	8	7
Delaware	1	4	4	6	10
Louisiana	2	4	3	7	2
South Carolina	3	2	2	1	8
Texas	2	0	6	3	9
North Carolina	2	3	2	4	6
California	0	1	6	2	6
Michigan	3	0	2	0	1
Mississippi	1	2	2	0	0
Missouri	3	1	2	3	4
Colorado	2	1	1	1	0
New Hampshire	0	1	2	0	0
Arizona	1	0	1	0	1
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	1
New Mexico	0	1	0	0	1
Iowa	0	0	2	1	0
Wisconsin	0	1	0	1	2
Arkansas	0	0	1	2	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 16: (continued)

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1
Indiana	0	1	0	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	1	4	1
Oregon	0	0	0	1	0
Utah	0	0	0	1	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	4
Puerto Rico	1	1	0	0	0
Canal Zone	0	0	1	0	0
Foreign Countries	7	2	3	1	5
TOTALS	377	437	446	623	882

State of Residence at Time of Response. Many of the respondents among the graduates for all five years were in the military service at time of responding. The non-service graduates for each of the five years are distributed in Table 17 by state of residence at time of response. Virginia continued to be the state of residence of the greatest number of graduates. If the total number of graduates for the five years for each state is considered, it develops that New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia have the highest totals after Virginia. Sharp increases between 1964 and 1972 for the District of Columbia (5-28) and Pennsylvania (3-22) are worth noting.

TABLE 17: STATE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF RESPONSE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES

CURRENT STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	135	163	144	148	230
New York	20	15	20	30	24
Maryland	16	20	11	14	9
District of Columbia	5	7	19	13	28
Massachusetts	5	11	10	7	16
New Jersey	11	8	6	16	9
Pennsylvania	3	5	10	10	22
North Carolina	6	6	11	6	12
Tennessee	6	9	8	8	7
Illinois	4	9	4	4	4
Connecticut	5	5	6	3	6
Georgia	3	8	6	12	8

TABLE 17: (continued)

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Florida	6	3	4	7	6
Ohio	3	5	3	2	8
Alabama	4	3	6	4	7
Kentucky	4	2	6	1	0
Texas	3	2	6	1	6
Louisiana	2	5	3	5	3
West Virginia	2	2	5	3	2
California	1	5	1	1	6
South Carolina	1	2	2	2	6
Michigan	1	1	4	2	2
Mississippi	2	1	2	0	3
Arizona	1	1	2	0	1
Delaware	0	1	2	0	1
Iowa	0	2	2	0	1
Indiana	1	1	1	2	5
Rhode Island	0	0	2	0	1
Missouri	1	0	1	1	5
New Hampshire	0	1	1	0	2
Wisconsin	0	1	0	1	1
Colorado	0	1	0	0	6
New Mexico	0	1	0	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	1	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	0	0	0	0	2
Puerto Rico	0	1	0	0	0
Traveling	0	1	0	0	0
Foreign Countries	7	12	8	4	16
TOTALS	258	320	317	310	467

Fields of Full-Time Advanced Study Entered by Graduates. A larger number of responding Arts and Sciences graduates continued their studies beyond the baccalaureate degree in 1965 and 1972 than in any of the other years. There was a slight decrease in 1966, however, complemented by the number of graduates in military service. The largest increase between 1964 and 1972 came in Graduate Arts and Sciences (57 to 84), Education (1 to 17), and Law (58 to 73). It is significant, however, that the number pursuing full-time advanced study in Arts and Sciences fell sharply between 1966 and 1968 (67 to 46).

TABLE 18: FIELDS OF FULL-TIME ADVANCED STUDY ENTERED BY GRADUATES

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Architecture	0	0	1	0	1
Arts and Sciences	57	92	67	46	84
Dentistry	4	6	10	3	7
Education	1	7	4	4	17
Engineering	0	2	1	1	3
Graduate Business	10	12	24	5	11
Law	58	66	71	65	73
Medicine	25	34	40	45	40
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	2
Technical School	0	0	1	1	4
Theology	1	6	1	5	6
TOTALS	156	225	220	175	248

Business and Professional Employment. There appear to be few observable trends in the fields in which graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences obtain employment after graduation. The data of Table 19 do show general business and sales, banking and finance, and teaching as the fields with the largest number of employed graduates over the five years. In 1964 nine were unemployed and one was traveling. In 1965 one was unemployed and one was traveling. In 1966 two were unemployed; in 1968 eight were unemployed and one deceased; and in 1972, 27 were unemployed.

TABLE 19: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

<u>FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Accounting	0	3	2	0	0
Advertising and Marketing	0	3	7	1	0
Banking and Finance	18	10	5	14	27
Construction/Laborer/ Craftsman	4	0	0	2	20
Data Processing/ Computer Programming	4	7	4	4	9
Engineering	0	1	5	1	0
Farmer	0	0	0	0	1
Food Service	0	0	0	0	8
General Business and Sales	20	28	24	21	53
Government ^a	8	6	3	7	24
Hospital Service	0	0	0	0	14

^aExcludes teachers and engineers

TABLE 19: (continued)

FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Insurance	11	6	8	2	8
Law Clerk/legal tech.	0	0	0	0	2
Librarians-Curatory	0	2	0	1	3
Manufacturing and Industry	4	10	6	4	15
Mechanical/Technical	0	0	0	0	4
Peace Corps/Vista	2	5	2	3	4
Publishing and Writing	5	4	3	8	7
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	6
Research ^b	0	2	5	4	3
Social Work	1	0	2	0	6
Teaching/Education	15	14	16	54	14
Miscellaneous:					
Airplane Pilot	0	0	1	0	0
Butler	0	0	0	0	1
Lumberjack	0	0	0	0	2
Peace Agitator	0	0	1	0	0
Professional Athlete	0	0	0	0	3
Room Clerk	0	0	0	0	1
Sailor	0	0	0	0	1
Secretary/Receptionist	0	0	0	0	1
Taxi Driver/truck driver	0	0	1	0	5
Theater	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	92	101	95	126	242

^bIncludes chemists and physicists

Military Service. In 1964 there were 95 (27%) responding graduates from the College of Arts and Sciences in the various branches of military service. In 1965 it was 86 (21%); in 1966 it was 109 (26%); in 1968 it was 201 (39%); and in 1972 it was 43.

TABLE 20: MILITARY SERVICE OF GRADUATES

BRANCH OF SERVICE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Air Force	10	13	27	15	8
Army	30	30	45	128	13
Coast Guard	6	3	3	2	1
Marines	6	7	7	8	0
Navy	21	33	27	48	21
TOTALS	73	86	109	201	43

Sex. In 1964 and 1965 all graduates of the College were men. In 1966 there was one female among the graduates who received a Bachelor of Arts with Distinction in sociology. In 1968 there was one female who received a Bachelor of Arts in government and foreign affairs. In 1972 there were 52 female graduates, reflecting the limited admission of women.

PART 3: SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

In Part 1 of this report the responses to a questionnaire survey of all University of Virginia baccalaureate graduates for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 were analyzed. In this Part 3 the responses are similarly analyzed for the sub-group of graduates who received their degrees in the School of Architecture. Ninety-five per cent of these Architecture graduates of 1964 responded to the questionnaire, 93% in 1965, 86% in 1966, 92% in 1968, and 71% in 1972.

Age. In 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 the modal age was 23.

TABLE 21: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS</u>				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
21	0	0	0	0	1
22	3	2	1	1	6
23	6	9	9	21	15
24	3	1	3	7	5
25	4	2	2	4	0
26	2	0	3	1	3
27	1	0	0	0	2
28	0	0	2	0	2
29	1	0	0	1	0
31	0	1	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	15	22	35	34

Marital Status. The per cent of unmarried graduates increased from 42% to 64% in 1965, dropped to 53% in 1966, increased again to 66% in 1968, only to decrease to 56% in 1972.

TABLE 22: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>		<u>1968</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
SINGLE	8	42	9	64	10	53	21	66	20	56
MARRIED	11	58	5	36	9	47	11	34	16	44
TOTALS	19	100	14	100	19	100	32	100	36	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 11 married graduates had 9 children.

Correspondingly, in 1965 there were 5 married graduates with 4 children; in 1966 there were 9 married graduates with 12 children; in 1968 there were 11 married graduates with 4 children; and in 1972 there were 16 married graduates with 2 children.

TABLE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

<u>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
0	6	1	2	7	14
1	2	4	4	4	2
2	2	0	2	0	0
3	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	11	5	9	11	16

Majors. By consulting the records at the University it was possible to ascertain the majors of all graduates in the School of Architecture. Table 24 contains the distribution.

TABLE 24: DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES BY MAJORS

<u>MAJOR</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Landscape Architecture	0	0	0	0	1
Architecture	14	12	20	29	43
Architectural History	2	2	0	1	1
City Planning	4	1	2	5	6
TOTALS	20	15	22	35	51

Home State at Admission to the University. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the home state at time of admission of all the graduates in the School of Architecture for all five years. Virginia was the home state of the largest number of graduates with Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey the states with the next highest frequency.

TABLE 25: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	10	5	13	15	26
New York	3	1	2	2	3
New Jersey	0	3	1	4	8
Maryland	1	2	1	3	1
Pennsylvania	2	1	2	0	6
Florida	1	0	0	0	1
Connecticut	1	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	2	0	2	1
Massachusetts	1	0	1	1	0
Ohio	0	0	1	0	0
California	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	2	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1	0
Alaska	0	0	0	1	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Foreign Countries	0	0	0	2	1
TOTALS	20	15	22	35	51

State of Residence at Time of Response. In 1964 there was 1 (5%) School of Architecture graduate who entered the military service upon graduation, 5 (36%) in 1965, 5 (26%) in 1966, 11 (34%) in 1968, and 3 (8%) in 1972. The non-military graduates are distributed in Table 26 by state of residence at time of responding. Over the five years Virginia was the state of residence of the greatest number of respondents at the time of responding. The remaining graduates were residing in 19 other states and foreign countries.

TABLE 26: STATE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF RESPONSE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES

CURRENT STATES	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	8	5	8	7	15
Massachusetts	1	0	2	0	1
Maryland	1	0	0	0	3
Delaware	2	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	0	1	0	2	1
New York	0	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1	1	3
California	0	0	0	2	0
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	2
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri	0	1	0	0	1
Ohio	0	0	1	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	2	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	1	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado	0	0	0	1	0
Foreign Countries	1	0	2	2	2
TOTALS	18	9	14	21	31

Graduate Study, Employment, and Military Service. A distribution for the responding graduates who continued their education in graduate study, who were employed, and who entered military service appears in Table 27.

TABLE 27: GRADUATE STUDY, EMPLOYMENT, AND MILITARY SERVICE

FIELD	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Graduate Study	3	16	5	36	3	16	4	12	7	20
Employed	15	79	4	28	11	58	17	54	23	68
Military Service	1	5	5	36	5	26	11	34	4	12
TOTALS	19	100	14	100	19	100	32	100	34	100

Sex. All of the graduates in the School of Architecture for all five years were men.

PART 4: McINTIRE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

In Part 1 of this report the responses to a questionnaire survey of all University of Virginia Baccalaureate graduates for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 were analyzed. In this Part 4 the responses are similarly analyzed for the sub-group of graduates who received their degrees in the McIntire School of Commerce. Ninety-three per cent of these Commerce graduates of 1964 responded to the questionnaire; 95% in 1965; 96% in 1966; 92% in 1968, and 72% in 1972.

Age. In 1964 the modal age of the McIntire School of Commerce graduates at the time of responding was 22, as it was in 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972.

TABLE 28: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS</u>				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
21	5	4	3	4	1
22	33	42	33	39	45
23	14	24	21	20	14
24	5	8	9	4	2
25	4	3	2	2	3
26	2	0	3	0	5
27	0	1	1	2	2
28	1	0	0	0	1
29	1	0	1	1	0
30	1	0	1	0	0
31	0	1	0	1	1
33	0	1	0	0	0
34	1	0	1	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	1
40	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS	67	84	75	74	75

Marital Status. The per cent of unmarried graduates increased from 52% to 58% in 1965 then dropped to 51% in 1966 and then increased to 68% in 1972; and the per cent of married graduates correspondingly decreased from 48% to 45% in 1966 and to 32% in 1972.

TABLE 29: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

MARITAL STATUS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SINGLE	32	52	46	58	37	51	38	56	52	68
MARRIED	30	48	34	42	32	45	28	41	24	32
DIVORCED/ WIDOWED	0	--	0	--	2	3	2	3	0	--
SEPARATED	0	--	0	--	1	1	0	--	0	--
TOTALS	62	100	80	100	72	100	68	100	76	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 30 married graduates had 16 children. Correspondingly, in 1965 there were 30 married graduates with 16 children; in 1966 there were 35 married graduates with 20 children; in 1968 there were 30 married graduates with 11 children; and in 1972 there were 32 married graduates with 6 children.

TABLE 30: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
0	17	27	22	20	19
1	10	4	8	9	4
2	3	1	3	1	1
3	0	2	2	0	0
TOTALS	30	34	35	30	24

Home State at Admission to the University. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the home state at time of admission of all the graduates in the McIntire School of Commerce for all five years. Virginia was the home state of the largest number of graduates. New York, Maryland, and Pennsylvania were the next highest in total number of graduates.

TABLE 31: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	43	49	42	50	65
New York	5	9	5	0	3
Maryland	5	4	5	3	4
New Jersey	2	3	5	2	6
Pennsylvania	4	1	4	5	8
Connecticut	1	2	1	0	0
Tennessee	1	2	0	0	1
Alabama	0	1	1	3	3
Delaware	1	1	1	0	1
Florida	0	1	2	2	2
Georgia	0	1	0	0	3
North Carolina	0	0	2	0	0
South Carolina	0	1	2	2	2
West Virginia	0	3	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0
Illinois	1	0	1	0	1
Kentucky	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	1	1	1
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	2
Missouri	1	1	0	1	0
California	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	1	0	1	0
Ohio	0	1	0	4	2
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	1	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1
France	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	67	84	75	74	105

State of residence at Time of Response. In 1964 14 (23%) respondents were in the military service, with 24 (30%) in 1965, 28 (39%) in 1966, 27 (40%) in 1968, and 5 (7%) in 1972. The non-military graduates are distributed in Table 32 by state of residence at time of responding. Over the five years, Virginia was the residence of the greatest number of respondents. The remaining graduates were residing in 26 other states, mostly in the eastern section of the United States.

TABLE 32: STATE OF RESIDENCE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES AT TIME OF RESPONSE

CURRENT STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	30	35	18	21	28
New York	4	3	4	0	1
New Jersey	1	2	5	0	0
Maryland	1	1	3	2	2
North Carolina	1	2	2	1	2
Pennsylvania	4	1	2	0	5
Georgia	1	2	2	1	8
Tennessee	0	2	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	2	1	0	1
West Virginia	1	2	0	0	0
California	1	1	0	1	3
Connecticut	1	0	0	1	0
Illinois	0	0	2	3	1
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	10
Massachusetts	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	2	2	2
Delaware	1	0	0	1	1
Kentucky	0	1	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	1	0	0	1	0
Florida	0	0	0	2	2
Iowa	0	0	0	1	0
Michigan	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri	0	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
Foreign Country	0	0	1	1	0
TOTALS	48	56	44	41	69

Graduate Study, Employment, and Military Service. A distribution of the number of responding graduates who continued their education in graduate study, who were employed, and who entered military service appears in Table 33.

TABLE 33: GRADUATE STUDY, EMPLOYMENT, AND MILITARY SERVICE

FIELD	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Graduate Study	17	27	20	25	16	22	14	20	10	13
Employed	31	50	36	45	28	39	27	40	60	78
Military Service	14	23	24	30	28	39	27	40	5	6
Unemployed	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	3
TOTALS	62	100	80	100	72	100	68	100	77	100

Sex. The class of 1964 included one female while the classes of 1965 and 1966 consisted entirely of males. The class of 1968 included one female, and the class of 1972 included two females.

PART 5: SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

In Part 1 of this report the responses to a questionnaire survey of all University of Virginia baccalaureate graduates for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 were analyzed. In this Part 5 the responses are similarly analyzed for the sub-group of graduates who received their degrees in the School of Education. Ninety-two per cent of these Education graduates of 1964 responded to the questionnaire, 98% in 1965, 91% in 1966, 92% in 1968, and 70% in 1972.

Age. In 1964 the modal age of the School of Education graduates at the time of responding was 22, as it was in 1965, 1968, and 1972. The age occurring with the next highest frequency among the graduates in each of the four years was 23. In 1966, however, the modal age was 23 with 22 occurring with the next highest frequency.

TABLE 34: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS</u>				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
21	7	4	2	3	4
22	16	21	15	17	37
23	14	12	20	10	6
24	2	10	4	0	1
25	5	2	0	1	3
26	2	1	2	0	5
27	0	0	0	1	1
28	0	2	1	0	0
29	0	0	1	0	1
30	1	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	1	0
35	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	2	0
40	0	0	0	1	0
42	1	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	1	0	0
45	0	0	0	1	0
46	0	1	0	0	0
50	0	2	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0
57	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	49	55	46	37	58

Marital Status. Between 1964 and 1972 the per cent of single graduates first decreased from 58% to 30%, then increased to 43%, decreased again to 42%, and again increased to 54%. Correspondingly, the per cent of married graduates first increased from 40% to 66%, then decreased to 55% in 1966 and 1968, and decreased to 44% in 1972.

TABLE 35: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

MARITAL STATUS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SINGLE	26	58	16	30	18	43	14	42	32	54
MARRIED	18	40	36	66	23	55	18	55	26	44
DIVORCED/ WIDOWED	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	3	0	--
SEPARATED	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	2
TOTALS	45	100	54	100	42	100	33	100	59	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 18 married graduates had a total of 3 children; the 38 graduates in 1965 had 22 children; the 24 graduates in 1966 had 16 children; the 19 graduates in 1968 had 18 children; and the 32 graduates in 1972 had 7 children.

TABLE 36: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
0	12	23	13	10	27
1	2	10	8	4	3
2	4	3	2	2	2
3	1	2	0	2	0
4	0	0	1	1	0
5	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	19	38	24	19	32

Majors. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the majors of all graduates of the School of Education for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972. The distribution of these majors appears in Table 37.

TABLE 37: DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES IN EDUCATION BY MAJORS

<u>MAJOR</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Biology	2	1	1	1	0
Chemistry	0	0	0	1	0
Education	0	17	12	10	0
Elementary Education	11	10	5	9	36
English	5	6	12	3	4
Foreign Languages	2	2	0	4	1
Guidance	0	1	0	0	0
History	9	4	1	0	0
Mathematics	2	4	1	1	10
Music	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Science	0	0	0	0	2
Physical Education	7	4	4	0	4
Physics	1	0	1	0	0
Science	1	0	0	0	0
Social Studies	4	1	0	1	0
Social Sciences	0	0	1	0	16
Special Education	3	3	6	2	4
Speech and Drama	0	0	1	0	0
Speech Pathology and Audiology	2	2	1	5	6
TOTALS	49	55	46	37	83

Home State at Admission to the University. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the home state at time of admission of all the graduates in the School of Education for the past five years. Virginia was the home state of the largest number of graduates, followed by Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

TABLE 38: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

<u>HOME STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Virginia	29	44	35	31	66
New Jersey	5	3	1	1	3
New York	7	1	1	0	2
Pennsylvania	1	3	6	1	3
Maryland	1	1	1	0	1
Illinois	1	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	2	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	0	1	0	0
Connecticut	0	1	0	1	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
California	0	0	0	0	2

TABLE 38: (continued)

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	0	0	0	1	0
Ohio	0	0	0	1	2
Foreign Country	0	0	0	1	1
TOTALS	49	55	46	37	83

State of Residence at Time of Response. In 1964, 6 (13%) respondents were in the military service, with 4 (7%) in 1965, 1 (2%) in 1966, none in 1968, and one (2%) in 1972. The non-military graduates are distributed in Table 39 by state of residence at time of responding. Over the five years Virginia was the residence of the greatest number of respondents. The remaining graduates were residing in a total of 24 other states and foreign countries.

TABLE 39: STATE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF RESPONSE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES

CURRENT STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	24	39	32	26	46
New York	5	1	1	0	0
New Jersey	1	2	0	0	0
Illinois	1	3	1	0	0
Maryland	2	2	0	1	0
California	0	1	1	1	0
Georgia	1	0	1	1	0
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	1	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	1
Kentucky	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio	1	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	1	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 39: (continued)

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Foreign Countries	3	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	39	50	41	33	56

Graduate Study, Employment, and Military Service. A distribution for the responding graduates who continued their education in graduate study, who were employed, and who entered military service appears in Table 40.

TABLE 40: GRADUATE STUDY, EMPLOYMENT, AND MILITARY SERVICE

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>		<u>1968</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
Graduate Study	8	18	13	24	11	26	8	24	8	13
Teaching	20	45	34	63	24	57	20	61	37	64
Other Professional										
Employment	11	24	3	6	2	5	0	--	9	16
Military Service	6	13	4	7	1	2	0	--	1	2
Housewives	0	--	0	--	4	10	4	12	2	3
Unemployed	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	3	1	2
TOTALS	45	100	54	100	42	100	33	100	58	100

Sex. The School of Education has a large per cent of women graduates as can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 41: SEX OF GRADUATES

<u>SEX</u>	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>		<u>1968</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	22	45	30	55	21	46	9	24	18	22
Female	27	55	25	45	25	54	28	76	65	78
TOTALS	49	100	55	100	46	100	37	100	83	100

PART 6: SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE

In Part 1 of this report the responses to a questionnaire survey of all University of Virginia baccalaureate graduates for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 were analyzed. In this Part 6 the responses are similarly analyzed for the sub-group of graduates who received their degrees in the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Of the 1964 Engineering graduates 97% replied to the questionnaire; 99% in 1965; 94% in 1966; 90% in 1968; and 75% in 1972.

Age. The modal age for the School of Engineering and Applied Science graduates of all five classes was 23. The age that occurred with the next highest frequency among all the graduating classes was 22.

TABLE 42: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

AGE IN YEARS	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
20	0	1	1	0	0
21	5	1	4	7	1
22	25	22	21	53	47
23	23	32	52	54	48
24	18	7	12	22	12
25	4	4	1	4	7
26	2	0	0	4	4
27	4	2	0	3	5
28	3	1	2	4	2
29	2	2	1	0	3
30	5	0	1	1	0
31	2	2	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	3
37	0	1	0	0	1
39	0	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	93	76	95	152	133

Marital Status. Over the three year period 1964-1966 the per cent of single graduates increased from 53% to 63%, but in 1968 and 1972 the per cents decreased to 61% and 55% respectively. The per cent of married graduates correspondingly decreased from 47% to 37% during the period 1963-1966 and increased to 39% and 45% in 1968 and 1972.

TABLE 43: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

MARITAL STATUS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SINGLE	48	53	44	59	56	63	83	61	77	55
MARRIED	42	47	31	41	33	37	53	39	62	45
SEPARATED	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
TOTALS	90	100	75	100	89	100	136	100	139	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 42 married graduates had a total of 26 children. The 31 married graduates in 1965 had 13 children; the 33 married graduates in 1966 had 11 children; the 53 married graduates in 1968 had 21 children; and the 62 married graduates in 1972 had a total of 13 children.

TABLE 44: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
0	23	21	24	36	53
1	13	7	7	13	6
2	5	3	2	4	2
3	1	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	42	31	33	53	62

Majors. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the majors of all graduates of the School of Engineering and Applied Science for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972. The distribution of these majors appears in Table 45.

TABLE 45: DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES BY MAJORS

MAJOR	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Aeronautical Engineering	14	0	0	0	0
Aerospace Engineering	0	4	17	23	27
Applied Math	0	0	0	0	3
Chemical Engineering	13	12	12	23	14
Civil Engineering	18	12	15	23	27
Electrical Engineering	32	27	21	42	52
Engineering Science	0	2	5	12	10

TABLE 45 (continued)

<u>MAJOR</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Mechanical Engineering	16	19	25	29	21
Nuclear Engineering	0	0	0	0	32
TOTALS	93	76	95	152	186

Home State at Admission to the University. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the home state at the time of admission for all of the School of Engineering and Applied Science graduates of 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972. Virginia was the home state of the largest number of graduates. Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, respectively, were next highest in number of graduates.

TABLE 46: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

<u>HOME STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Virginia	68	54	78	111	114
New York	4	4	4	4	5
New Jersey	2	4	2	6	19
Pennsylvania	4	0	4	8	9
Maryland	4	3	1	3	13
West Virginia	0	4	0	1	0
District of Columbia	4	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	2	1	1	0	0
California	0	1	1	0	1
Florida	0	0	1	0	4
Ohio	0	0	0	3	3
Texas	0	1	1	1	4
Alabama	0	0	1	1	2
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	2
Connecticut	0	0	1	1	0
Illinois	1	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	0	0	0	1	0
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	1	0	1	0
Tennessee	1	0	0	1	1
Georgia	0	0	0	3	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	1	1
Massachusetts	0	0	0	1	0
Iowa	0	0	0	1	0
Delaware	0	0	0	2	1
Missouri	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 46: (continued)

<u>HOME STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Foreign Countries					
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	1	3
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	93	76	95	152	186

State of Residence at Time of Response. In 1964, 24 (27%) respondents were in the military service. It dropped to 14 (19%) for the graduates of 1965. In 1966, there were 15 (17%) graduates in the military service, in 1968 there were 37 (27%), and in 1972 there were 25 (18%). The non-military graduates are distributed in Table 47 by state of residence at time of response. Over the five years Virginia was the post-graduate residence of the greatest number of respondents. The remaining graduates were residing in a total of 34 other states, mostly in the eastern section of the United States, and in one foreign country.

TABLE 47: STATE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF RESPONSE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Virginia	37	32	34	47	42
Pennsylvania	5	4	6	8	8
Maryland	2	4	3	3	13
New Jersey	2	1	4	6	2
New York	2	3	1	3	1
District of Columbia	3	1	3	2	2
Florida	2	1	3	5	1
Georgia	0	2	4	2	1
Texas	2	1	2	2	2
West Virginia	2	3	0	1	1
Connecticut	0	1	2	2	0
Delaware	0	1	2	1	1
North Carolina	2	1	2	1	4
Tennessee	2	0	0	0	0
California	1	1	1	1	2
Illinois	0	0	1	1	1
Indiana	0	0	1	2	1
Louisiana	0	1	1	4	0
Michigan	0	1	0	2	1

TABLE 47: (continued)

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Missouri	0	1	0	0	1
Ohio	0	1	1	3	4
South Carolina	0	1	0	0	4
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	1	2	7
New Mexico	0	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	1	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1
Colorado	0	0	0	0	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	1
Germany	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	66	61	74	99	104

Graduate Study, Employment, and Military Service. A distribution of the responding graduates who continued their education in graduate study, who were employed, and who entered military service appears in Table 48.

TABLE 48: GRADUATE STUDY, EMPLOYMENT, AND MILITARY SERVICE

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>		<u>1968</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
Graduate Study	17	19	21	28	28	32	22	16	24	18
Professional										
Engineers	49	54	40	53	44	49	68	50	73	53
Other Professional										
Employment	0	--	0	--	2	2	8	6	10	7
Military Service	24	27	14	19	15	17	37	27	25*	18
Unemployed	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	1	5	4
TOTALS	90	100	75	100	89	100	136	100	137	100

*7 of whom are attending graduate school

Sex. All the graduates of the School of Engineering and Applied Science for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 were men.

PART 7: SCHOOL OF NURSING

In Part 1 of this report the responses to a questionnaire survey of all University of Virginia baccalaureate graduates for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 were analyzed. In this Part 7 the responses are similarly analyzed for the sub-group of graduates who received their degrees in the School of Nursing. In 1964 replies were received from 99% of the graduates; all 54 graduates responded in 1965; in 1966 97% replied; in 1968 86% replied; and in 1972 75% replied.

Age. The modal age for the graduates of all five classes of the School of Nursing was 22. The age that occurred with the next highest frequency among the graduates of 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1972 was 23. In the class of 1964, 23 and 21 occurred with equal frequency.

TABLE 49: AGE AT TIME OF RESPONSE

<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS</u>				
	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
21	9	3	7	11	0
22	45	30	32	64	53
23	9	13	17	17	19
24	3	1	3	8	6
25	4	1	5	2	3
26	0	0	1	2	1
27	0	0	0	1	3
28	0	1	1	0	4
29	1	1	0	0	3
30	0	1	1	0	0
32	0	1	0	0	0
33	1	0	0	1	1
34	0	0	1	0	0
35	0	0	1	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	1
37	0	1	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	1
42	0	1	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	1
46	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	72	54	70	106	96

Marital Status. Over the five years included in the study the per cent of graduates who were single six months after graduation increased from 65% to 67% in 1965 and then decreased to 62% in 1966, 60% in 1968, and 57% in 1972. Correspondingly, the per cent of married graduates of Nursing increased 32% in 1964 to 43% in 1972.

TABLE 50: MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RESPONSE

MARITAL STATUS	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SINGLE	46	65	36	67	42	62	58	60	56	57
MARRIED	23	32	18	33	23	34	38	39	43	43
DIVORCED/ WIDOWED	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTALS	71	100	54	100	68	100	97	100	99	100

Number of Children. In 1964 the 23 married nurses had a total of 2 children; in 1965, 18 nurses had 4 children; in 1966, 26 nurses had 8 children; in 1968 the 39 married nurses had a total of 3 children; and in 1972 the 43 married nurses had a total of 11 children.

TABLE 51: DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
0	23	16	21	36	36
1	2	1	2	3	5
2	0	0	3	0	1
3	0	1	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	25	18	26	39	43

Home State at Admission to the University. By consulting the records of the University it was possible to ascertain the home state at time of admission of all the graduates of the School of Nursing for this period. Virginia was the home state for the largest number of graduates, followed by Maryland.

TABLE 52: HOME STATE OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION

HOME STATE	1964	1965	1966	1968	1972
Virginia	53	47	47	69	92
New Jersey	8	1	1	4	3
Maryland	0	2	5	9	7
Pennsylvania	0	2	5	7	6
West Virginia	3	1	2	2	1
Massachusetts	1	0	2	1	1
District of Columbia	2	1	0	0	2
Illinois	0	0	0	0	2
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1
California	1	0	1	0	2
Georgia	2	0	0	1	1
Ohio	1	0	1	1	2
South Carolina	0	0	1	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	1	0	1
Florida	0	0	1	0	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	1	7	4
North Carolina	0	0	1	0	2
Rhode Island	0	0	1	1	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1
Iowa	0	0	0	1	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1
Colorado	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	72	54	70	106	132

State of Residence at Time of Response. In 1964, 5 (7%) respondents were in the military service, 1 (2%) in 1965, 10 (15%) in 1966, 10 (10%) in 1968, and 18 (18%) in 1972. Over the five years Virginia was the residence of the greatest number of respondents. State of residence at time of response is given in Table 53 for the non-military graduates of the five years being studied.

TABLE 53: STATE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF RESPONSE OF NON-MILITARY GRADUATES

<u>CURRENT STATE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Virginia	49	34	30	54	52
Georgia	3	0	7	5	1
North Carolina	2	7	1	6	2
Maryland	0	4	2	4	5
New York	3	0	2	4	1
California	0	0	4	0	1
Massachusetts	1	2	1	3	1
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1
Ohio	2	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	3	1	4
South Carolina	0	1	1	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	0
Connecticut	0	0	2	0	2
Florida	0	1	1	1	2
West Virginia	1	0	1	2	0
Alabama	0	0	0	1	0
Hawaii	0	0	1	0	0
Iowa	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas	1	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	1	1
Colorado	0	0	0	2	1
Texas	0	0	1	0	1
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1
Foreign Countries	0	1	0	0	2
TOTALS	66	53	58	87	81

Graduate Study, Employment, and Military Service. A distribution of the responding graduates who continued their education in graduate study, who were employed, and who entered military service appears in Table 54.

TABLE 54: GRADUATE STUDY, EMPLOYMENT, AND MILITARY SERVICE

FIELD	1964		1965		1966		1968		1972	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Graduate Study	2	3	4	7	4	6	5	5	3	3
Professional Practice of Nursing	61	86	47	87	52	76	78	81	76	77
Military Service	5	7	1	2	10	15	10	10	18	18
Other (Business, Housewives)	3	4	2	4	2	3	4	4	2	2
TOTALS	71	100	54	100	68	100	97	100	99	100

Sex. All graduates of the School of Nursing for 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1968 were females. Two males were included in the 1972 graduates.